

an idea. The form and structure of the nucleus are entirely unlike that of the genus *Amoria*. The shell is entirely destitute of any polished coat, which is the character of that genus, as is proved by the examination of the body whorl near the inner lip; for, though the very thin inner lip is almost entirely destroyed, yet the groove which indicates its extent is well marked by a rather broad impressed line, defining its limits and showing that it was not even extended over the lower part of the body whorl of the shell, much less over the extreme surface of it.

SCAPHA MARIA-EMMA. (Pl. XLVIII.)

Shell ovate, fusiform, pale brown, with narrow, deeply-waved, longitudinal, dark brown lines, forming four more or less distinct, interrupted, spiral bands, consisting of the broader and straighter portions of the longitudinal lines; nucleus large, subcylindrical, with a regular spiral, smooth and rounded apex, without any crenulation near the suture; spire conical; whorls rather ventricose; outer lip rather arched.

*Hab.* — ?

I have named this fine species after my wife, Maria-Emma Gray, whose work, entitled 'Figures of Molluscous Animals for the use of Students,' having brought the figure of the animals of a large number of shells within the reach of students, has entirely changed the previous condition of the science of conchology (as is proved by the works of Adams, Philippi, Weigmann, and other Malacologists); and who was an industrious collector of shells and mollusca before our marriage, now many years ago.

We have also received a *Volute* from Mr. Cuming which has been lately described at Paris under the name of *Voluta rossiniana*. It has a large nucleus, with a large rounded apex of regular smooth-edged whorls. It will be called in the Museum *Scapha rossiniana*.

I have also seen a young *Volute* from New Zealand, which is very like *Volutella papillosa*; but the shell shows no sign of the expanded mantle, which may only be expanded in the adult state of the animal. It differs from the specimen of *V. papillosa* in the British Museum in the nucleus being shorter and of fewer, only one and a half, whorls, though it agrees with those shells in the apex being rather excentric, and the outer edge of the upper or apical whorl being blackish.

The shell is much more ventricose, and the spire shorter, than in the usual form of *V. papillosa*. It may be only a variety of that species, but other specimens are wanting to determine this point.

9. DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW RECENT ENTOMOSTRACA FROM NAGPUR, COLLECTED BY THE REV. S. HISLOP. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S., ETC.

(Annulosa, Pl. LXIII.)

The *Entomostraca* now about to be described were taken from some freshwater pools at Nagpur, and placed in my hands by the

Rev. Mr. Hislop. It is interesting to find two species of *Cypris* in a recent state, that had been already described as fossil. The three species here figured are all true *Cypris*, the animal in all of them having the pediform antennæ provided with the bundle of long setæ which characterize the genus.

ESTHERIA HISLOPI, Baird. (Pl. LXIII. fig. 1.)

*Animal*.—Head large, prolonged anteriorly into a beak of considerable size, which is rounded at the extremity, and toothed on its upper edge. The first three or four teeth are very distinct, they then become smaller and less distinct; they are very numerous. Eye large, compound. Superior antennæ or rami thick, rather short, composed of two branches, each of which consists of seven articulations only; each articulation, close to the joint, is armed with short spines, and the last two or three possess longer setæ. Antennules long, nearly half the length of superior antennæ, rather slender, composed of four joints, the last joint rather club-shaped; all destitute of setæ. Tail large, armed with seven or eight pairs of strong, slightly curved hooks; the first pair are long, serrated on the edges; the second pair, near the root, armed with about ten rather stout spines. Mandibles strong, fleshy.

*Shell*.—Carapace nearly orbicular; umbo prominent; margins quite round. Altogether the shell very closely resembles that of the genus *Artemis* or *Dosinia* amongst the Mollusca. Shell surrounded with six or seven concentric ridges; the surface between them, when magnified, is seen to be pitted or marked with very numerous, small, close-set dots or punctures. When dry, it is of a clear, polished, shining appearance.

*Hab.* Freshwater pools at Nagpur (*Rev. S. Hislop*).

*Mus.* Brit.

CYPRIS SUBGLOBOSA, Sow. (Pl. LXIII. fig. 2.)

The shell is of a green colour, and the surface is strongly punctured, the pattern resembling the depressed punctures of a thimble. The anterior extremity is somewhat broader than the posterior, and when seen from the inside appears as it were double, the external edge of the carapace being produced beyond the true margin of the shell. The lateral portion of the carapace is very prominently swollen or gibbous. The dorsal margin is convex; the ventral is concave and sinuated.

*Hab.* Freshwater pools at Nagpur (*Rev. S. Hislop*).

*Mus.* Brit.

This species appears to be identical with *C. subglobosa* of Sowerby, which was found by my old friend the late John Grant Malcolmson, Esq., in the district of the Sichel Hills, the geology of which he has described at length in the fifth volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society, 2nd series. It was described shortly by Mr. J. de C. Sowerby at the end of Malcolmson's paper, in these words:—"Subglobose, triangular, inflated; front concave; outer surface is punctured." It was found in grey chert, with a species of *Unio* (*U.*

*deccanensis*), &c., and in indurated clay with *Gyrgonites*, *Paludinae*, *Physæ*, and *Lymnæi*.

CYPRIS CYLINDRICA, Sow. (Pl. LXIII. fig. 3.)

The shell is of a green colour, somewhat mottled. It is cylindrical in shape; the anterior margin rounded; dorsal margin slightly convex till it approaches the posterior extremity, when it suddenly slopes down, and is there bluntly pointed. The ventral margin is slightly sinuated in the centre. The valves are somewhat gibbous on their lateral portion. Internally, we see near the anterior margin a kind of shelf, which extends across that portion of the shell, and is hollow underneath it—exactly resembling the shelf we see in the shells of the genus *Crepidula*. The surface of the carapace is very minutely and slightly punctate. The edge of the ventral margin of the carapace, both inside and outside, appears thickened, which thickening, as seen on the inside of the shell, extends to the commencement of the dorsal margin at either extremity, and there the shell both internally and externally is strongly and regularly ridged.

*Hab.* Along with *C. subglobosa* in pools at Nagpur (*Rev. S. Hislop*).

*Mus.* Brit.

This species appears to me to be identical with *C. cylindrica*, described by Mr. Sowerby at the end of Mr. Malcolmson's paper on the "Geology of the Sichel Hills," mentioned above. It was found along with *C. subglobosa* in chert and indurated clay, along with *Unio deccanensis*, *Gyrgonites*, *Paludinae*, *Physæ*, and *Lymnæi*. The chief difference consists in the recent shells being so slightly punctured on the surface as to appear nearly quite smooth. Mr. Sowerby thus describes it:—"Twice as wide as long, almost cylindrical; front very slightly concave; the outer surface, which is very rarely obtained, is punctured."

CYPRIS CYLINDRICA, Sow., var. MAJOR, Baird. (Pl. LXIII. fig. 4.)

The chief difference in this variety consists in its larger size, being about double in all its dimensions. The typical or smaller variety described above might at first sight appear to be merely the young; but an examination of a large series of that species shows them to be completely adult shells. The internal shelf, the thickening of the edges of the ventral margin, and the ridges on that margin, are all indicative of a full-grown and adult shell.

The colour of the shell of this variety is almost exactly the same as the typical variety; the form is the same, but the shelf is rather larger, and there is some slight indication of a shelf at the posterior extremity also.

*Hab.* Along with the preceding (*Rev. S. Hislop*).

*Mus.* Brit.

CYPRIS DENTATO-MARGINATA, Baird. (Pl. LXIII. fig. 5.)

Shell rounded-oval, swollen, smooth, of a light greenish colour,

with a polished shining surface. Anterior extremity slightly narrower than posterior; dorsal margin somewhat convex; ventral margin nearly straight or slightly sinuated. Seen from the inside, the shell near each extremity is toothed, or marked with a series of small projections, like the teeth of a saw.

*Hab.* Pools at Nagpur (*Rev. S. Hislop*).

*Mus.* Brit.

[P.S. Since the above was written, I have had my attention called by Mr. Hislop, through my friend Mr. T. Rupert Jones, to a paper by Mr. H. I. Carter, in the 'Geological Papers on Western India, 1857,' in which the author mentions some of the recent *Entomotraca* found in the freshwater deposits of Bombay, and of which he gives an outline sketch in the Atlas accompanying the volume. These Mr. Carter considers as "the corresponding forms" of the fossil species mentioned by Mr. Malcolmson and described by Mr. Sowerby; but he does not attach any name to them.

In plate ix. of that Atlas, the species figured No. 19 is, without doubt, the same as what I consider to be the *Cypris cylindrica*, var. *major*, of this paper; and the species figured No. 18 is evidently identical with the *Cypris subglobosa* described and figured in this paper also. The third species, figured No. 20, differs from any of those collected by Mr. Hislop.—W. B.]

10. NOTES ON THE HABITS OF TWO MAMMALS OBSERVED IN THE SOMÁLI COUNTRY, EASTERN AFRICA. BY CAPTAIN J. H. SPEKE, 46TH B.N.I.

The curious Rat discovered by me during my expedition into the Somáli country, and named by Mr. Blyth *Pectinator speki* (*Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* xxiv. p. 294), inhabits the large cellular blocks of lava on the sea-face side of the northern Somáli sea-coast range (lat. 9° N. and long. 47° E.). Several frequent one block, from which they emerge on all sides at the same time, sit up like Squirrels, and feed from their fore paws. From their general appearance and size, with grey coating, bushy tails, and jerking hurried action, one is much struck with their close resemblance to the Giléri, or common Squirrel of India.

They run in and out of these cells much in the way that the Marmot and other stony-mountain Rats quit and re-enter their abodes on the approach of any suspicious looking object, more especially if that be man.

Their habits are quite different from that of the *Hyrax* (*Hyrax habessinicus*), which is also found in great quantities about those hills. This animal climbs into and lies about in the branches of bushes or small trees, but usually inhabits the rocky ledges and chinks as described in the *Journal As. Soc. Beng.* xxiv. p. 296. I have seen it as far south as 5° south lat.